The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,606. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two

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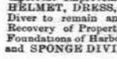
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in his SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the well known "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. Brocklton Peyce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw-Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Ruckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

8th October 1863.

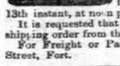
FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHILOX, W. Morgan, Commander, will start for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javechund Atmaram.

Bombay, 9th October 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stoné. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, ,,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Fresh supplies of this favorite brand, recently landed, are for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

PALE ALE in quarts...	At Rs.	5	per dozen.
Do. in pints	,,	3	,,
PORTER in quarts	,,	4	,,
Do. in pints	,,	2½	,,

25th Sept., 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing	1	doz.	each.
Moselle, do. do.	1	,,	
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,	
Claret, do. do.	2	,,	
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	½	,,	

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

bePort Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3	doz.	each.
Sherry, do. do.	3	do.	,,
Brandy, do. do.	1	,,	
Old Tom, do. do.	1	,,	
Whiskey, do. do.	1	,,	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...	at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,,	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior	do.	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux	do.	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,,	36	do.	quarts

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,,	35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,,	25	do.	quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Fils				
ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	,,	30	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	,,	35	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	,,	30	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	,,	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hermozant	,,	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	,,	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	,,	35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Notices.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held in the office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY 15th day of October 1863, at 2 P.M. to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 3rd Call of Rs. 20 per Share falls due on the 1st October next, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per Cent, per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd Call are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company on or before the 8th October next, with interest thereon from the 8th instant, at 9 per Cent. per annum, in default thereof, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE.
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILL, TANK BUNDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that orders can now be undertaken for all description of Sawing, Planing, and other Wood-work, as also for the supply of Boards and Scantlings of all sizes, and of Floor Boards, Planed and Grooved, Window and Door Frames, and all other descriptions of Wood-work for Building and other purposes.

Orders to be addressed to Mr. JAMES BAPTY, Timber Agent, Mazagon, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Proprietors Bombay Saw Mill.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

2nd Call Rs. 333 to be paid on or before 1st October 1863.
3rd ,, ,, 500 do. do. 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE SHARE LIST will be closed on 30th instant, after which no further application can be received by

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 25th Sept. 1863. Agents for Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 Meadow Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports, as well as the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

2nd.—To appoint Auditors for examining the Company's Accounts for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th October 1863.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rs. 1,500 per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEBTS of his wife, MARY TUCKER.

ROBERT TUCKER.
Bombay, October 3rd, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Contract of Mortgage is made over to a Parsee individual for a whole house of four partitions, situate at Parell road without the Fort wall of Bombay, built on Fazendars ground, and assessed in the book of assessment under No. 51, belonging to Memon Omer Oosman and Josub Omer. The said house is bounded on the East by the Parell road, on the West by the estate of Ichuram Bhugvandass, on the North by a lane, and on the South by the Hindoo Temple. Any person having any claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to give notice to Mr. CHARLES HIGGETT, Solicitor for the mortgagee within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage deed will be executed and the claims of any person will not be admitted.—Dated in Bombay the 6th day of October 1863.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, at 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 19th day of October instant, the whole of that Piece of Ground now forming the Bhindy Tank, which is bounded on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road Lane, on the East by Goolam Mohideen Soobadar Street, on the South by Khandia Tank Street, and on the West by Chimna Butcher Street; and contains by admeasurement 3,528 square yards or thereabouts, the same being property vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Condition of Sale.—The purchaser to clean and fill the Tank with approved material, other than sweepings or filth, up to the level of the roadway on either side, on or before the first day of June next, (1864).

Copy of plan and any further information required may be obtained on application between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) at the office of the undersigned.

R. SIMS,
For the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Hornby Row, Fort, 6th October 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warce Bunder.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.

Woondee Poonawa	ditto	ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior ana hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Carkoon of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
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TO BE SOLD TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THREE SCREW PRESSES, of great power, suitable for pressing bales of hides, &c. Can be seen and tested daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on application at the Powder Works, Mazagon.

Verbal or written tenders for the purchase of the Presses will be received up to the 15th October.

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Major,
Mazagon, 1st October 1863. Agent for Gunpowder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer

DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to
HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

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2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
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By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

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OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 6TH OCT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 19th Sept. 1863.	From 20th to 25th Sept. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	44,099	464	44,563
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411
,, 1863-64	96	...	96

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 29th Sept. 1863.	From 30th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
,, 1862-63	41,567½	1,158	11½	42,725½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½
,, 1863-64	...	...	...	...

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 29th Sept. 1863.	From 30th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,013½	2	26,015½
,, 1862-63	39,711½	200	39,912
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
,, 1862-63	4,144½	...	4,144½
,, 1863-64	...	...	...

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 127
Do. 1862-63 ..... 2,813½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 206
DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 30TH SEPT. TO 6TH OCT. 1863. Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.
Per Steamer *Azof* 2
Of the Season 1862-63.
Purchased by Government 6
Per Steamer *John Bright* 116
Per Steamer *Azof* 784
3991
Of the Season 1861-62. None.
Of the Season 1862-63. None.
Total..... 2022

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 7th October 1863.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—3 boxes old wearing apparels, Powchajee Framjee and Co.: 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Tangier.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pestonjee Jewanjee: 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.: 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.: 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Camas.

Remington.—1 box cigars, Remington and Co.

Salsette.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorang.

Baron Renfrew.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 56 bales cotton, 202½ cwt., Dama Narron; 126 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Anron Brown.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Venayeck Ramchunder and Co.; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Poonsee Veilljee and Co.

Sea Park.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., 18 bales wool, 54 cwt., Pitamber Dewagur; 220 bundles linseed, 110 cwt., Mallijee Sawjee; 28 bales wool 84 cwt., Veerjee Shamjee.

Magdalene.—84½ bales cotton, 183½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Lancastrian.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraj Hoo.

Shalet Greely.—22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Dhunjee-N. [illegible] Jamsetjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and City [illegible].

Framjee [illegible]—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. N. Nanabhoy; 900 bales cotton, 1,650 cwt., S. and

Oriental.—236 [illegible] ton, 210 cwt., Dhun[illegible]ess hemp, 221½ cwt., 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dhun[illegible]ackmechund.

Boston Castle.—400 [illegible] cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Hahneman.—48 bags saltpetre, 72 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Manipertius.—220 bags coffee, 275., Goculdass Tezpall; loose 35 cwt., Buffaloe horns, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Lord Palmerston.—53 bales cotton, 185 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 710 bales cottton, 2,480 cwt., B. H. Camas.

Minnehaha.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kursondass Tulseedass and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Khemjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box green stones, 100 lbs., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.; 2 chests Cashmere shawls, 106 pieces, Nyamoodin Saboodin; 7 chests Cashmere shawls, 111 pieces, Shaik Jamaloodin Akleejoo; 7 chests Cashmere shawls, 110 pieces, Shaik Jamaloodin Munjoo; 1 chest Cashmere shawls, 14 pieces Mahomed Hoosen, Amedally.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Gooljee Sugawa; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhy Nathabhoy Son and Co.; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Amedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 54 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy; 28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 136 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladenbhoy Hubibbhoy; 54 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Wycomedchund Hoocoomchund; 10 bales mule twist, 3,000 lbs., Dwarkadass Yussunjee; 21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebram; 31 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hemchund Naron; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Soorutram Roopha; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Vidall Futtachund; 19 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy; 30 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Goolam Hoosen.

Steamer *Azof.*—34 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 67 packages, bedellium, 106½ cwt., H. and F. Burjorjee Captain; 101 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Goolam Hoosen; 10 casks selarus, 18½ cwt., H. and F. Burjorjee Captain.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *John Bright.*—12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram and Co.; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.: 50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—3 cases glass Ware, Hassum Joosub; 2 pairs wall shade handles, Hassum Joosub.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case glass bangles, Mahamedally Cayemally; 1 box work boxes, 5 pieces, Fran Gopulo Agelasto and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s).
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
945 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.
489 Empress, Pierce.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Betes & Co. Aug. 11
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
H. M. St. Assaye.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce. Aug. 17
731 Percy Douglas, Humon.
2956 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
1824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H. Huschke & Co. July 24
2345 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
893 Sebastian Otbol, Morgan.
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1013 Star of India, Moore—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
1980 Southampton, Limstrong.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
Tweed.
1064 Windsor Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. June 19
824 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Buchannan.
847 Anonyms, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1282 Chanova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
766 Coromandel, Smith. July 17
590 Ceylon, Latham.
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander.
1478 Cimber, Copperboldt
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. July 31
680 City of London, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. July 18
1004 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. Aug. 2
937 Flower of the Forest, Bausley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1346 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
952 Indian Empire, Sage. June 30
1198 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. June 30
792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 28
1431 Peru—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 29
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. July 17
Malvern, Clarkson.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw.
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Morning, Whiting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhar & Co.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Cook. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1101 Shannon.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 20
1340 Urse, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cress.
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller.

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM NEWPORT VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macauley, Cunninghame. July 3
998 Diadem.
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

Enfield, Reed.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1109 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890 Prince of Wales, Winckliers.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

759 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
704 Statelie, Barker. July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladstone.
1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aon.
1127 Earlof Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1180 Birman (s) B. I. S. N. Co. July 31
939 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
698 City of Benares, McMillan.
689 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1259 Orissa (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
Outram (s).

FROM BOSTON.

Moonlight (s).
[FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.
820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM CHINA.

477 Good Success.
Avabhoy, Marr.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1094 Africa.
600 Aristidei.
467 Asteroid, Gardener.
1402 Clydesdale.
1243 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 11
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream.
894 Futahool AZIZ. Aug. 26
Good Success.
Mulcha Sadan.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co. July 25
1306 Inkerman, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 22
1010 Latona.
1406 Maria (s), King—P. and S. N. O. Co.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.
834 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. July 29
1431 Peru—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 10
1494 Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
796 Rutland—S. H. & Co.
1239 Royal Alfred.
2335 Red Jacket.
905 Southern Rights,
537 Shah Jehan. Aug. 11
896 Sheen Shah. July 25
1499 Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Meiisa.
1345 Sir John Macdeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 26

FROM MOULMEIN.

Aginora. Sept. 10
Ocean Belle. Sept. 14
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon. Sept. 30
665 Sparkling Wave—Cohen & Co. July 29
1029 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 30
W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

765 Faize Allum.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hoghes. Aug. 1
Chimera, Mott. May 5
657 Elinor, Bowden.
836 Frederick Bassil, Laws.
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, June 3
Modge, Stewart.
357 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Brierley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYD ·

783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth. May 16
515 Glenmessen Bu·t. June 29
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
599 Index, McLeod.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.
Roxana, Spittal. June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1675 Alipore Fleming & Co.
Appoline, Weighell.
Jason, Le Marchee. July 10

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 28, announced the arrival of the *Baily de Suffern*, Chemillez, from Pondicherry 20th (month not given); *Cutch Merchant*, Ashby, from Muscat 28th August, touched at Cannanore 10th September; *Hyderee*, Crichton, from Bombay 10th September; *Mary Anne*, Rahaman, from Jeddo 20th July; and *Lightning*, Taylor, from Hongkong 10th September, touched at Singapore 20th Sept.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—October 1, Barque *Fairlie*, Stephens, to Mauritius.
2, Barque *Nile*, Luxton, to Rangoon,
Ship *Golden Age*, C. M. Packet to London.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 8.

Van Cortlandt, Captain R., 3rd Dragoons, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

French, Captain T. C., 72nd Regt., to join, to Mhow.
McLeod, Lieut. W. S., 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, to Nasgpore.
Berthon, Captain J. F., Commissart, on duty, to Deesa.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 8TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle, Guard tomorrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
1. The Medical Committee of which Surgeon Major Molnffy, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.
2. Assistant Surgeon G. McCaralan; Captain R. J. Garnett, 6th Dragoons, and Lieut. J. W. Taylor, 56th Regiment, have obtained leave of absence to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificates, subject to confirmation.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1863.

No. 495.—The following Officers are appointed to be Probationers in the Commissariat Department:—
Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant C. Swinhoe, H. M's 66th Foot.

No. 496.—The following Extract (paragraphs 1 to 4) of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 116, dated 24th August 1863, is published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—
Major R. S. Taylor, C.B.
Major M. J. Bates, 9th Lancers, in the last Steamer in September.
Captain M. R. Bruce, per *Windsor Castle.*
Assistant Surgeon W. Fleming, per Steamer 27th July.
Assistant Surgeon C. Joynt, M.D., per Steamer 12th Sept.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified viz.:—
Lieut. Colonel C. F. Rigby, four months.
Lieut. Colonel J. H. Burke; Captain R. Mecredy, and Second Captain J. H. White, six months.

3. Major E. McCulloch has been permitted to retire from the Service. His vacancy has effect from 18th July 1863.

4. Intelligence has been received of the death of Lieutenant Ernest Shewell, of the Staff Corps, on the 26th July 1863.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1863.

No. 498.—Staff Surgeon D. A. C. Fraser, M.D., is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in the Bombay Presidency from the 19th September last, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 499.—The allowance of One Shilling a day for twenty days is not admissible to Soldiers taking their discharge in India and not renewing their engagements.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1863.

No. 500.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) William Ryrie Alexander to be Captain on the Cadre of the above Regiment, from the 26th August 1863, vice Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. F. Taylor, deceased on the 25th idem.

General List.

Ensign Stanley Carter to be Lieutenant, from the 26th August 1863, vice Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps W. R. Alexander, promoted.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Hyde Parker Lawrence to be Surgeon, from the 27th August 1863, vice Surgeon W. C. Brown M. D., deceased on the 26th idem.

No. 501.—*Erratum.*—In G. O. No. 95 of 21st February 1863, notifying a Scale for Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery in India, the Scale laid down for Adjutants of Horse Brigades should be as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Staff Pay	92 7 0
Office allowance	60 0 0
Office Tent allowance or House rent	30 0 0
Total Rupees...	182 7 0

Instead of the Scale laid down in the General Order above referred to.

No. 502.—Captain T. M. Baumgartner, Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1863.

No. 503.—Captain E. L'Estrange, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is confirmed in that grade, vice Captain C. A. Culler, whose leave of absence has extended beyond twenty months.

Lieutenant E. S. Ostrenhan, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is confirmed in that grade, vice L'Estrange.

No. 504.—Certain Gazetting appointments are made, with effect from the day on which Lieutenant Colonel Barr shall leave for England.

Lieutenant Colonel Vincent to act as Controller of Military Finance, vice Barr.

Major W. Gray to act as Military Accountant, vice Vincent.

Major H. W. Holland to act as Examiner of Commissariat Accounts and Superintendent of Army Clothing, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, vice Gray.

Major A. W. Lucas to act as Deputy Commissary General vice Holland.

Captain G. S. Mignon to act as Assistant Commissary General vice Lucas.

Lieutenant A. Phelps to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Mignon.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Poona, 7th October 1863.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 776 of the 22nd September last, the period allowed for the Volunteering of the men of the Corps of Gun Lascars for the Infantry and Store Lascars, is extended to the 25th instant, to admit of time for the preparation and transmission of the required Rolls to Army Head Quarters.

Barrack Serjeant R. McCunniliffe, is remanded to his Regiment the 103rd Foot from this date.

Acting Barrack Serjeant George Kent, is confirmed in the appointment of Barrack Serjeant at Ahmednuggur, vice Mc-Cunuliffe.

Serjeant George Kent, 56th Foot, Garrison Serjeant Major Surat, is transferred to the Unattached List and appointed an Acting Barrack Serjeant on the establishment, and will proceed to Aboo, to assume the Barrack Serjeant's duties at that station.

The leave granted to Lieut. Colonel Travers, in G. O. C. No. 708 of the 28th August, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Lieut. A. F. Stewart, General List, Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter 16th Regiment N. I., and Lieut. W. T. Eden, Cadre 29th Regiment N. I. Quarter Master and Interpreter 1st Grenadier Regiment N. J., are transferred, the former 25th Regiment N. I., the latter to the 16th Regiment N. I. to fill similar appointments in those Corps.

Lieut. P. D. Malden, 6th Regiment N. I., paid doing duty Officer 30th N. I. or Jacob's Rifles, is appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

The above Officers are directed to join as soon as possible.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

44th Foot.—Brevet Major F. W. Gregory from 12th February to 11th June 1864, in extension on private affairs.

72nd Foot.—Ensign F. T. Goad, from 1st to 15th October 1863, in extension to Simla, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery 8th Brigade.—Lieut. E. T. Pottinger, from 1st to 15th October 1863, in extension on private affairs.

4th Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Brown, from 1st to 30th October 1863, to remain at Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

72nd Foot.—Assistant Surgeon G. McG. Carolan, from 29th September to 28th October 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a fina, certificate to Europe.

95th Foot.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Hon'ble H. Massey, from 30th September to 7th October 1863, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

6th Regt. N. I.—Captain S. C. Milford, from 1st to 15th October 1863, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to New South Wales.

Captain H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regt. N. I. I., is appointed to Command the Volunteers for the 22nd and 29th Regts. N. I., proceeding on the 14th instant, to China. On completion of this duty Captain Anderson, will return to India by steamer at the public expense.

Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th Regt N. I., will proceed and do duty with the Volunteers about to embark for China on the 14th instant, and is attached to the 29th Regiment as paid doing duty Officer.

The above Officers will report themselves to the Brigadier Commanding Bombay Garrison without delay.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 8.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Cook, M.D., Acting Superintendent of Mahabaleshwur, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Captain Maunsell, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under Section 21 of Act 25 of 1861.

Lieutenant G. C. Parker, Indian Navy, Assistant Superintendent and Port Officer at Karwar, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of North Canara.

Mr. G. H. Murdock, Civil Engineer in Khandeish, is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that Zillah.

Moorar Vittul, Mahalkurree of Soopa in North Canara, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to conduct Mr. Ellis' duties during his absence.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. R. Prat, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Rao Bahodoor Runchorebhai Oomieshunker, Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, to superintend the Survey of the Village of Sooltanpoor, on the old survey system.

Rao Bahadoor Gooroo Rao Krishna is confirmed in his appointment of Dufturdar of the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant C. B. F. Penny, R. E. to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Khandeish.

Mr. A. Jacob, C. E., to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Sattara.

Mr. F. Griffith to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Ahmednuggur and Nasick and to be a 3rd Class Executive Engineer.

Mr. C. King, Special Assistant Engineer, North Canara, is allowed leave of absence for two months on medical certificate.

Captain D. Thomson, R. E., Executive Engineer, Kandeish, and Lieutenant C. B. F. Penny, R. E. Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Khandeish, have passed examinations in the Marathi Language according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Work Code.

The following Probationary Assistant Overseers are promoted to the gra'e of Assistant Overseer, from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Serjeants J. W. Cunningham, and S. Jennings, 25th June 1863.
Serjeants J. Hellyard, G. Brunell, G Goggin, E. Drummond, J. O'Neil, J. Reany, and W. J. Greene, 30th July 1863.

His Excellency the Governor Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Public Works Department:—

Captain J. H. P. Malcolmson, R.A., to be a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and to be attached to the Southern Division.

Lieutenant E. C. W. Cotgrave to be a probationary Assistant Engineer, and to be attached to the Presidency Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Robert G. Oxenham has been appointed to the Professorship of English Literature in the Poona College, from the 9th September last, the date of his arrival in India.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend John Churchill, Chaplain of Belgaum, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Sattara; the Reverend T. Watson undertaking for the present the duties both of Fort and Camp at Belgaum.

The Reverend H. Pace is confirmed as Chaplain of Sholapoor.

The Chaplain of Sattara is authorised to pay six visits in the year at Kolapoor, and the Chaplain of Belgaum Camp to visit Kaludghee, and Sawant Warree, including the Sanitarium of Rairee, six times each in the year.

The Reverend C. Laing has obtained leave of absence for five days from the day he may leave his station.

Government Notifications.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal is published for the information of Heads of Departments:—

"No. 3842.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,

To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL.

Fort William, Council Chamber, 15th August 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 5411, dated 10th July 1863, I am directed to state that a Military Officer in Civil employ, acting in a Civil appointment in other than the Police Department, is entitled to acting allowances, according to the Covenanted Civil

prove by his private practice, that a custom prevails in Bombay; the plaintiffs have failed to prove that the conditions mentioned in the advertisements were brought home to the knowledge of the defendant, *verdict for defendant.*

Pestonjee Byramjee and NowrojeeSorabjee vs. S. Gordon.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 100 balance of commission for letting a bungalow in Grant Road.

Mr. Carter for plaintiff. Mr. Barton for defendant.

Mr. Barton said the plaintiff sued for commission upon the rent of a house for 10 years, his client did not dispute the commission, but had agreed to it with the understanding that it was to be paid monthly, if the plaintiff's would accept a verdict to that effect the case need not be gone into.

His Honor asked plaintiff if they would take a verdict for monthly payments, they refused.

Nowrojee Sorabjee affirmed that he had let the bungalow in this case to defendant for a period of 10 years, there was a verbal agreement between them that defendant should pay 2 per cent on the amount of rent for the period, the whole sum to be paid immediately the papers were signed, the defendant paid Rs. 90.

Pestonjee Byramjee said, he was present when the agreement was made with the landlord, and a clause was inserted in the agreement to the effect that plaintiffs were to receive the amount of commission claimed, the time for payment was not inserted, defendant paid part to our peon, we explained to defendant when he took the house, what our terms were. Mr. S. Gordon was called into the witness box and said, with the exception of the written agreement with the landlord I have entered into no agreement verbal or otherwise, with the plaintiffs, I told the peon when he brought the bill, that I would not pay the amount at once, but monthly, the plaintiff Nowrojee came to the house and was so insolent that I was about to put him out, when he said he was hard pressed for money and begged me to let him have some, I in consequence paid him for 5 years in advance at once, I am willing to pay monthly I told him so when I paid him the 90 Rs.

His Honor said the plaintiff had failed to prove that the defendant had agreed to pay down the amount for 10 years. He could not see that any definite agreement had been entered into. Defendant admits his liability to pay monthly, Pestonjee Byramjee says in his evidence we explained to defendant what our terms were. This kind of evidence cannot be entertained, and his Honor did not feel satisfied that defendant had agreed to pay the amount at once, the fact of Rs. 90 having been paid in one sum does not prove it was all to be so paid. The verdict therefore is for defendant.

Mr. Carter. Then we will take the amount in monthly payments.

Mr. Barton. I think not, you refused that offer, and insisted upon going on with the case. We will take the verdict, and owe you nothing.

Mr. Carter. Your honor heard their offer to pay monthly, we agree to take it that way.

His Honor. Yes I heard them, but you refused the offer, you must abide by the verdict. I cannot give a verdict for a sum which does not appear.

Pestonjee Byramjee and Nowrojee Sorabjee vs. Charles Cutts and James Freeman.

This was an action for commission as in the preceding cases the amount claimed being Rs. 158-6-6.

Mr. Cutts denied the plaintiff's claim on the grounds that they had nothing to do with the transaction, he first went to plaintiffs who said the house was already let, he then went to the landlord with whom he was acquainted, and there agreed for the house, the Plaintiffs knowing this had endeavoured to induce landlord to let the house to another tenant, instead of the defendant, but the landlord stood to his word and defendant purchased the stamps, and a man in his employ wrote out the agreements, therefore he did not consider the plaintiffs entitled to any commission, defendant had not agreed with the landlord to pay commission both sides in consideration of his getting the house.

Nowrojee Sorabjee said he had recommended the landlord to give the house to another tenant, but that was because a high rent was offered, but when the landlord decided upon keeping to his promise to Mr. Cutts, it was agreed that as the defendant would have the house at a lower rent than had been offered by another party, defendant should pay both landlords and tenants commission to plaintiff.

His Honor ruled that the agreement to pay the commission was not proved, he would therefore give a verdict for defendant.

NEWS LETTERS.

DEESA, *4th October* 1863.

THERE has been a general break since the last month, which has rendered the atmosphere very oppressive consequently, sickness in the shape of fever prevails to a fearful extent. The crops are doing well and one or two showers are very much needed to bring them to perfection.

When at Radhunpore, the other day, I had the pleasure to witness two performances given by a Signor Aiberto, a Spanish Professor of Athletics and Legerdemain. The Signor excels in his performances with guns. He lifted with his hands, while holding on to a rope with his teeth a heavy mortar weighing 18 maunds, and held it while being fired off, he also held with his teeth while in the same posture a gun weighing 5 maunds, and performed various other wonderful feats of strength, bravery, and daring. His Legerdemain performances were varied and most amusing. On the whole, he appears an Artiste of no mean order, and well deserving of public support. I may remark by the way, that the Signor is the identical individual, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Central India Rebels in 1857, and who by embracing the faith of Moslem, was saved from cruel butchery. He appears to have practised as *Hakeem* or native Doctor while among the Rebels, and to have killed more than he cured.

BROACH, *6th October* 1863.

THE interference of a certain Native official in the examination of Cotton, is the cause of great annoyance to Merchants and shippers. Notwithstanding his gross ignorance of the various qualities of the fibre, which leads to much bungling and its necessary concomitant wrangling, his dilatoriness and want of punctuality are by far more aggravating. In the plenitude of his recently fledged power, however, he would fain enact the *Shurra sahib*—

"*I am, Sir, Oracle,*
And when I open my lips let no dog bark;"

but it is in agitation amongst those concerned to memorialize the Government on the subject, and he will soon, in his utter discomfiture, find himself stripped of his self-invested inquisitorial sway. He is one of the class of justices who commits himself twice as often as he commits others.

There are several private establishments, whose medicos obtain a fair modicum of practice, and distribute medicines gratis to the actually needy; the number of out-door patients that seek for relief in the Civil Hospital ranges high. This fact is conclusive that those entrusted with its direction have gained the confidence of the public—a point, which in such, as in all other cases, is one half the battle. It may be as well here to narrate, as a sample of the ready philanthropy of our worthy Surgeon that when a Native *dirzee* was brought to the hospital the other day at 8 P.M., suffering from the effects of a snake-bite, he quickly hastened to the spot, administered remedies with his own hands, and continued by the poor man until all symptoms of danger had ceased. This is no isolated instance; but one of a series too numerous to detail.

There is a great hue and cry amongst the Native merchants and petty dealers here, regarding recent doings in what are styled by way of distinction, "The Crooch Cotton Wills. The cause of dissatisfaction arises from the discontinuance of the practice that hitherto obtained, when yarn was to be disposed of, of inviting them by circular to the premises, and then putting up the article to public competition. That very fair and sensible plan has, however, as it would appear been abandoned, and the monopoly given to some *fidus acchates*, who, of course, is thereby put in a position to rule the market, and derives no small profit therefrom—profit, which would, and ought legitimately to go into the pockets of the shareholders in the concern. Pray let this fact have publicity, so as to direct their attention thereto.

There was a heavy fall of rain on the afternoon of the 2nd, but unaccompanied with either thunder or lightning. It therefore cannot be considered as the Elephantas. The temperature has since risen greatly.

Rumour has it that our Bank does not, as it was anticipated it would do, monopolize all the monetary transactions of the place. Several large Merchants resort to the Bunneas in the bazar, instead of to its agency, owing to the high terms therein prevailing. A large business might be done, if a little concession was made in the rates. These remarks it must be understood are made in a candid spirit, so as to ensure the perpetuity of the establishment, and are far—very far from emanating in any hostility.

FUTTEGHUR, *September* 24.

A VERY serious affray, attended with loss of life, occurred at a place called Seraie Ghat, about forty miles, from this, on Saturday last. It appears that Messrs. Gillmore, Mackilligan and Co. of Calcutta, own an indigo factory at this village, the management of which was entrusted to a young man of the name of Larsen. The villagers are famed bad characters, and have frequently given much trouble. As the indigo crop was fit for cutting, instructions were sent in for the work to be commenced on, but, as usual, the ryots refused to be hired for the purpose. On this coming to the knowledge of Mr. Larsen he, accompanied by laborers belonging to another concern, proceeded to Seraie Ghat and commenced to cut the indigo, but the villagers affirmed that the property did not belong to the above-named firm, and forthwith they all in a body turned out, armed with lattees. It so happened that Mr. Larsen had a double-barrelled gun with him loaded with shot, with which he had been shooting pigeons on the road. Immediately an attack was made on Mr. Larsen's party, who, with the exception of the gomashta and one other, forthwith bolted. He, Mr. Larsen, was most severely beaten on the head and shoulders, and was felled to the ground. On regaining his feet he was again attacked, when, in self-defence, he fired off both barrels of his gun, shot one man dead, and wounded a second. The gomashta was also severely beaten, from the effects of which he died on the following day (Sunday). The villagers managed to reach Futteghur before Mr. Larsen and, of course, told their story, varnished to a great extent; but Mr. Jenkinson, the assistant to the Magistrate, has been sent out to investigate the whole affair. Mr. Larsen has been much injured, but, I believe, is progressing favourably. He is a very quiet, inoffensive and gentlemanly young man, and there seems not the slightest doubt but that he was compelled to have recourse to his fowling piece to save his own life. It is doubly unfortunate that the gomashta has died, for by his evidence the entire innocence of any guilty or malicious intentions on the part of Mr. Larsen would have been clearly established: although as matters even now stand, there can be little difficulty for any jury in returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.—It has been determined that the two companies, left wing 10th N. I., directed to escort the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on his tour, are not to go to Moradabad at all, but will branch off at Jellalabad and proceed to Shahjehanpore, and there wait the arrival of his Honor.

BENGAL.

IT now appears that so far from the steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, with H. M's. 43rd L. I. on board getting away, as expected, on the 1st proximo, the probabilities are that she will not leave Calcutta before the 10th; if indeed, she can even get away on latter date. The departments, especially the Commissariat, have done their duty well, and all the requisite arrangement and supplies are thoroughly completed; but the ship is behind hand, and, we believe, has not as yet discharged all her cargo. There will also, we believe, be some delay in the departure of the steamer *Armenian* for Rangoon, to take down H. M's. 68th to New Zealand; and altogether such is the slowness and uncertainty about sending down a few regiments to the seat of war, in a moment of emergency, that the advisability of maintaining a few large transport-ships in permanence here strongly suggests itself to those engaged in the despatch of troops from India. —*Englishman, Sep.* 29.

WE hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has selected Mr. W. Ainslie for deputation to Patna, to try the celebrated case of *Abdool Azeez* vs. *W. Tayler*. We must say we think Mr. Beadon would have exercised a sounder discretion if he had nominated an officer of greater experience in judicial matters. Mr. Ainslie, we believe, has only held judicial office for about a month, and unless his late residence in the immediate vicinity of Belvedere has vested him with special qualifications, his appointment will scarcely meet with the approval of the High Court, or give satisfaction to the public. We mean no disparagement to Mr. Ainslie, who, we believe, is a good officer; but we do think the occasion demanded a Judge with some little knowledge of judicial principles, and some practical acquaintance with judicial procedure.

OUR Futtehghur correspondent gives us an account of another of those wretched agrarian outrages which have lately been so common. The bit has been allowed to hang too loosely far too long, and now the restive steed has got it between his teeth and gone away. And yet the talk is still of encouraging European enterprise. The law of the land should be administered without fear or favour, to black and white alike, but that fact should be taught that the punishment of the latter for infringing it, is not intended as an encouragement for them to take the task of punishing upon themselves.—*Id.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for September, 1863.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on the 2nd instant.

E. C. Bayley, Esqr., President, in the chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman read the following Communications from General Cunningham; note on a Bactro-Pali inscription from Zaaila, and

Remarks on the date of the Pehewa Inscription of Raja Bhoja.

Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra, adverting to General Cunningham's comments on his paper on the Bhoja Raja of Dhar and his *homonyms*, stated that some of the errors dilated upon by the General had been already acknowledged or corrected by him, and that others were due to misapprehensions on the part of that gentleman, which could be easily explained; but they required more time and attention than he could then devote to them, and that even if he did he would tire the patience of the meeting by a number of quotations and references which could not be easily followed. He said there were others, again, which were attributable to differences of opinion, and he did not wonder that they should exist. When it is remembered that scholars differ as to the correct readings of texts published only three or four centuries ago, and that the commentators of Shakespeare had not yet come to a determination as to the original reading of many passages in the writings of that prince of poets, it was but natural that those who had to decipher and translate inscriptions recorded on dilapidated stones battered by the rains of centuries, written in characters now all but unknown and in languages which had become obsolete and the decypherment of which had to be effected by a series of guesses, should entertain opinions irreconcilable with each other. These therefore he did not wish then to dwell upon. He could not, however, let slip the opportunity to pass without adverting to the three instances of "errors of omission" of which he stood charged. They were as injurious to him as they were unfounded, and he wished therefore to give them the earliest possible correction. The first instance, he observed, of which the General complained was a discovery of his as to the identity of the Bhoja Raja of Gwalior with the great Bhoja of Malwa, noticed in the *Rajataraugini*, which it was alleged, had been appropriated, to himself by the Baboo without acknowledgment. The General, in his letter published in the 29th vol of the Journal (p. 395) says—"Of the Gwalior inscriptions one on the most interesting is a record of Bhoja Deva, dated in 933 Sanvat both in words and figures, i. e. 876. As this date agrees with that assigned to the great Bhoja of Malwa by Kalhan Pundit, viz., A. D. 883-901, there can be little hesitation in attributing this inscription to the *famous* Bhoja." The epithet "great" and "*famous*" used by the General (the latter in Italics coupled with the Bhoja of Malwa, leaves no doubt as to his having alluded to the hero of the *Bhoja probandhu*, for to no other sovereign of Malwa could those epithets be correctly applied. To him, however, the Baboo had made no allusion. In his paper on the Bhojas he had pointed out the identity of the Bhoja of Gwalior with one of the two Bhojas of Kanouj of whom General Cunningham had made no mention whatever, and not with the king, of that name, of Malwa, who he maintained, lived a century after the Prince of Gwalior, and could not, therefore, have been identical. The accusation of misappropriation in connection with the Bhojas was therefore entirely unfounded.

With regard to the second instance of error of omission it was remarkable, the Baboo noticed, that in the same breath in which the General blamed him for adhering to the old reading of the Rohtas' inscription he accused him of having pirated his new reading. If he did one he could not do the other. The fact, however, was he had done neither. He had to compare the history of the same line of kings in two separate inscriptions, the Rohtas and the Narwar, and on finding one of the names to be written *Hungara* in one and *Dungara* in the other, he attributed the difference to an error in the reading of the first named document, as that of the second, he found, had the support of three independent inscriptions from Gwalior. His reading of the documents was perfectly independent of the researches of the General and his identification the inevitable result of the proofs he had before him, and he could not therefore hold himself in any way indebted for them to his critic who, to the best of his knowledge had nowhere given the correct reading *Dungara*. Genral Cunningham, in his letter on the subject alluded exclusively to the Rohtas, record and said "the name of the fourth prince has been misread, it should be *Dugara* and not *Hungara*." There was nothing to show that when he said this he had read either the Narwar of the Gwalior records, for he made no allusion to them, and his new reading, or more strictly, suggestive alteration, was wrong as he spelt the name with two g's *(Dungara)* and not with one *(Dungara;)* he could not therefore fairly claim, the credit of a deduction which was founded upon an examination of four, till then, undecyphered documents.

The last instance of alleged error of omission on his part, the Baboo said, referred to the reading of the name of *Havishka* and his identification with the *Hushka* of the *Rajatarangini*, which General Cunningham claimed as his own. The name, however, as read by the General and printed in his letter in the 29th vol of the Journal, page 400 and 401, was *Moveshka* in the Wardak and *Huveshsh Ka'in* the Mathura inscriptions. These readings were got at without decyphering either of those records, and consequently were, to all intents and purposes, quite as much guesses as the General's suggestive reading of *Harishchandra* of the same word, and, both being wrong, had no claim to any consideration.

The Baboo was the first to decypher and translate the Wardak record, and as his reading was different from that of General Cunningham, (*Huvishka* and not *Hoveshka*) he felt bound in justice to himself to deny the claim of the General. The correct reading, *Huveshka*, was first met with in the *Mathura* inscription by the Baboo himself and subsequently in the Wardak record which he read with Mr. Bayley's tentative Nagori transcript in hand, and he did not feel called upon to concede to the General what was strictly Mr. Bayley's and his own. Had General Cunningham decyphered or commented upon the Wardak inscripion the Baboo admitted he would have been bound to allude to him had he borrowed from such comment or decypherment, but he repudiated the necessity of quoting incorrect readings of single words given casually in miscellaneous letters, even if he had remembered them, (which in the present instance he did not) and that simply to show that he had come to a different opinion. The identity of *Huvishka* with *Hushka* had been traced by perfectly independent research and was quite different from that of *Hoveshka* with *Oorke* and *Hushka*. for it was one thing to say *Huvishka* was the same with *Hushka*, quite another to say *Hoveskra* was the same with *Ooerke*. Where quotation was necessary no quotation was wanting. In the very paragraph in which the identity of *Hushka* and *Huvishka* was mentioned, the Baboo had quoted from the General's paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for the date of *Hushka*, and he thought that was all that he was called upon to do. The General in his letter in the 29th vol of the Journal lays great stress on the identity of *Hoveshka* with the *Hoerke* or *Ooerke* of the coins, but the Baboo had nowhere named *Ooerke* in his paper on the Wardak record, or attempted to trace his identity. Mr. Bayley, in his published note on that paper, alluded to the probable identity of *Huvishka* with *Ooerke* but not of *Hoveshka* with *Ooerke*, and therefore did not name the General. It is possible that the identity supposed by the General might suggest the idea of the identity doubtingly pointed out by Mr. Bayley, but the Baboo hoped that nobody would deny that those who were deeply engaged in the study of Bactrian numisimatics and the history of Kashmir, and northwest of India generally, during the supremacy of the Indo-Scythians, should more readily remember the well-known and well-established identity of *Havishka* with *Kaneriko* and *Hushka* with *Ooerke* and be thereby led to the idea of *Huvishka* being the same with *Hushka*, than remember an insolated passage in a short miscellaneous letter; but even if the reverse of this position be insited upon, it was not necessary, he contended, to point out the suggestive power of an idea which had been already published [and become the property of the public for a long time by quotations of authority and parade of foot notes. The omission of quotations in such a case, would not in any way amount to neglect of the amenities of the literature. The charge, however, was not of benefitting by working out in a different direction the first idea of another, but of positive misappropriation of calling the discovery of another as one's own, and as he had shewn that he had nowhere borrowed the General's reading of *Hoveshka*, he held that the charge brought against him was utterly groundless. There was no doubt, some similitude between *Huveshka* and *Hoveshka*, and in attempts to read the same document by different individuals such similitude must always occur; but he urged that it would be unjust if he who read the document correctly should be deprived of credit because his predecessors had given an avowedly incorrect but somewhat similar reading of only one of its words. Should the General maintain so wrong a principle and say that the difference between *Hoveshka* and *Huveshka* was immaterial and the cridit of reading the word should be his, it should be observed that the syllables which he read *Hovesh* had been before him read to be the same by Mr. Thomas, and the credit of first reading therefore must rest with the latter gentleman and not with him. He regretted much the Baboo said, that he had to make these remarks, for he entertained the highest respect for the General as a distinguished and most successful antiquarian, who had done much to throw new light on the history of his native land; he was sorry he could not sit down quietly under the imputation of having misappropriated the discoveries of another.

The president remarked that he was perhaps personally somewhat to blame in the matter, inasmuch as in the translation and tentative translation which with his rough notes on the Wardak inscription he had handed over to Baboo Rajendralal, the identification of *Huvishka* with the *Huveshka* of the muttra inscription with the *Hushka* of the Rajatarangini and the *Oorke* of the Indo-Scythian coin series, was made without any reference to the source from which it was derived, and that was undoubtedly Genrae Cunningham himself. The notes were made merely for self guidance and given over without remarks *en masse* with the rest of the papers to Baboo Rajendralal, and the President had no reluctance to complete his enquiry.

The Baboo had therefore no notice of the real author of the discovery at the time he wrote his article in question for which the oversight of the President was chiefly to blame.

But in truth the identification of the *Hushka* of the Raja Tarangini with the *Oorke* of the coins had been made so long since by General Cunningham that the identifying of *Huvishka*, and its identification with *Aushka* was a comparatively obvious step, and though the who merit rests with General Cunningham the earlier discovery is certainly the most important.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Mofussilite, October* 2.)

THE *Times* contains an analysis of the last return of successful competitioners for the Indian Civil Service. This analysis shows that under present circumstances it is hopeless to expect that the better order of men, in point of ability, will be drawn to India from the Universities. Out of 60 candidates only 8 came from Oxford and 4 from Cambridge, and none of these twelve gentlemen held an high place in the lists. Trinity College, Dublin sent 8 and the Queen's College 5 candidates. It is clear therefore that the service does not offer sufficient inducement to the higher classes of undergraduates in our Universities to expatriate themselves. We do not believe that the pecuniary attractions are not sufficient inducement. But we are inclined to think that the service is deterred from an Indian career, because it is Indian and not English. A Bengal Civilian may obtain high honor and distinction in India, but on his return to England at the age perhaps of 45, there is nothing for him to do at home. With every capacity and willingness to work, he is shelved for life on his pension of £1,000 per annum, and he is more than lucky if he can obtain that after 25 years' service.

The Church and the Bar offer a far higher career for those ambitious spirits, who feel that there is something within them, and that it ought out. Besides, as a rule, death alone closes an English career—no man is too old to work, if he lives to 70 years of age. Look at Sir Cresswell Cresswell, who did not know that he had heart disease at that age, and there are hundreds more examples in all professions in the United Kingdom. If the prizes in the church be few, there is still work to be done all over the provinces, that will make itself felt. There is too the satisfaction of living amongst and labouring for one's own people.

In India a settled home, and no separation from one's children. There are no hot winds, no punkahs, no mosquitoes; there are comfortable beds, English firesides, and lots of coals in winter, and what can be more glorious than an English summer? You have the healthiest and most glorious life before you, in and out of doors, all the year round. It is a poor exchange for the life and pulse of a profession in London, or of active and responsible duty in the country, to enter upon life in India with its numerous disadvantages of separation of thought and confinement both of person and ideas, and then to find that when other men have mounted almost the highest step in the ladder, you career is at end. You have your pension, be satisfied with it. You may have been fit for something once, but you chose India, and must look for nothing at home. It is objected to a man on his return to Europe, that an Indian career has unfitted him for any other. It is a cry for which the newspaper press of this country is in a great measure answerable; but it is nevertheless a groundless.

Private schools and crammiug shops are sending out the Civil Service of to-day and future years. We have every reason to expect that young gentlemen from commercial academies and the lower stratum of the middle classes, with considerable smattering of the English and Parsees, will form in a few years an amalgamated service on the equality principle, that will satisfy the wants of the people, and govern them in the most thorough subservience to the powers that be. Should Sir Charles Wood remain much longer in office, he will himself be able to apply the shears. The moment the Government in England awake to the fact that the better, classes of English students are not to be obtained, they will not hesitate to reduce salaries.

We see no cure for this state of things to take place no reliance in Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan of making the successful candidates spend two years at the Universities before they come out to India. Who is to pay for their residence there? The Indian Government is to do so, we suppose. The plan is simply not feasable. No! The higher spirit, have made their election.

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

We must learn to put up with clay and the rough kind of clod of which there is an example in to-day's paper. Our readers will find an account in the Epitome of News of another fracas on the Railway. Another young Civilian has beaten a Baboo for chewing Betel. We are happy however to say that the Baboo was valiant and belaboured his assailant with an extensive umbrella.

GLOVES.

(*From all the Year Round.*)

THE old proverb goes that for a glove to be well made, three nations must have a hand in it, Spain must dress the leather, France cut the shape, and England sew the seams. At the present time, France has the monopoly, at least in reputation; for not even the best Spanish kid would be preferred to the rat-skins of Paris, nor can the stoutest sewing compete for favour, with *not* speak of excellence with those slender, easily loosened stitches of French needles, so sure to give way at the ball of the thumb, and in the three-cornered joinings of the fingers. Though, indeed, the French glove sewers use a machine invented by an Englishman, which should secure the wearer against all such mishaps as flying ends and ripped seams; only it does not; but for all their shortcomings French gloves are unapproachable, even in these days of General Commerce and awakened wits, when everybody imitates everbody, and there is no special art left to anyone; and neither Cordova nor Dent can give as such well-cut, well-filling, well looking, and desirable "hand shoes," as those delicately tinted marvels to be found on the Boulevards of the circe of modern cities.

Gloves are very different now to what they used to be, say in Queen Elizabeth's time, when they were perfumed then called frangipanni gloves, from the Italian Marquis of the same name, who first invented that delicate art, as well as the special perfume employed; but later the scent was called the Earl of Oxford's perfume, from its English Chaperon and introducer, and not only perfumed, but lined and quilted, and "trimmed with four tufts or roses of coloured silk, as were the Elizabethan gloves, as we find in the description of that royal lady's hand shoes. Perfumed gloves are said by some old writers to have been first brought into England by that same consummate coxcomb and fop Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, when he came back from his self-appointed exile in Italy, in the fifteenth year of Elizabeth's reign, laden with sweet scents and nick-nacks and man-millinery of all descriptions; and it is said too, that the earl presented Her Majesty with her first pair among other things new, costly, and curious. A gift so pleasing to her gracious majesty, that she insisted on being pictured with them on her hand. For Elizabeth, though a mighty Queen and tolerable ruler enough, was a villanously bad artist, and understood no more of the harmonies than a modern choctow. But if perfumed or frangipanni gloves were first brought in by the Earl of Oxford what, when was the payer of sweets gloves, lined with white velvet, each glove trimmed with 8 buttons and 8 small aiglet's of gold enamelled, mentioned in Henry the Eighth's secret inventary of his wardrobe at Hampton court. If these were not frangipanni gloves they were very like them. Those sweet gloves were dangerous sometimes. At a time whom the poisons were so subtle that they could be conveyed in any medium whatsoever, food or clothing indiscriminately, and when guts of gloves perfumed delicately, were common among friends and enemies, sweet-scented hand shoes were as fit instruments of death as anything else; and unless history beelies her, Catherine De Medicis knew the value of them on more than one occasion. Ruddy checked apples or frangipanni gloves, it was all one for what matters it to us, of what metal the type is cast which prints the word finis across the page, it was so easy too, to give the death blow under the guise of friendliness; for nothing was more common in the way of present making than gloves perfumed or not. Ann Countess of Pembroke that heroine of stately biography, was great in this. She was always taking her friends into her chamber after dinner to kiss them and give them new gloves. "My cousin Thomas Sandford's wife of Askham and her second son" one day dined with her, after dinner she kissed the wife and took the son by the hand, gave to her a pair of buckskin gloves, and to him five shillings which doubtless he appreciated more. At another time she kissed the women of Mr. Thomas Burbeck and Mr. Cotterick, gave ten shillings to some and a pair of buckskin gloves to Mr Carleton; once also a pair of buckskin gloves that came Kendal, to a Mrs. Winch of Settra Park. Royalty, too used to make the same gifts; only something costlier. At the Earl of Arran's sale in 1759, a pair of gloves, given by Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Denny sold for £39 17s., a pair given by James the First to Edward Denny sold for £22 4s. and a pair of mittens given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, were sold for £25 4s. they were bought by Thomas Denny of Ireland the direct descendant of the great Sir Anthony Denny one of Henry the Eighth's executors and are probably the oldest gloves extant.

Gloves were greatly favoured as special presents at New year's-day and other solemn occasions of gift-making. By degrees the fashion died out, having first passed through the phases of a glove full of money; then of "glove money" without the glove until glove money was a tax long after the meaning of the name had died out, and people had forgotten why it was given or expected. Like most old customs it survives in the present new year's-day gloves even to judges though they might not be worn; at least not in Court where it was derigueur that a Judge appeared barehanded was their suspicion of the itching palm beneath salved over with a silver plaister. Sir Thomas More once decreed a cause in favour of a Mrs. Croaker against Lord Arundel. In the warmth of her gratitude she sent him on the following New year's day a pair of gloves with forty angelo inside; but the Lord Chancellor wrote back word that as it would be against good manners to refuse a gentleman's new year's gift, he accepted the gloves, but "their lining you will be pleased otherwise to betow. Pardoned criminals paid to the Courta kind of Symbolicfee for their escape in sundry pairs of white gloves. John Bull who had been outlawed on an indictment for murder and whose outlawry was reversed in 1464, paid the fees of gloves to the court, two dozen for the officers of the court for these in all four shillings and in addition three pairs of furred gloves for the three judges there to wit Markham, Chief justice, Yelverton, and Bingham and so the prisoner went to goal." This is from the year-book of Edward the fourth, as quoted in Notes and Queries. A different ending this benediction of the Archbishop to that found in the prayer book the third Edward when the Bishop of Chester was defendant in a cause against the king. An unjust and illegal attempt on this part. So the Bishop got his cause as he deserved; and the report of the disappointed royal reporter concluded with, and you bishop go to the very great devil without delay-autrees graund deale sansjoun.

It is a pretty piece of symbolism kept up in our formal and matter-of-fact old times, when a pair of white gloves is presented to the judge on the occasion—unhappily to rare an of a maiden assize. In 1856 Lord Campbell held his third maiden assize at Lincoln; the third in six years, so the authorities presented him with a magnificent pair of white gloves, cunningly embroidered and ornamented with emblems of the fair white linen gloves with gold quartrofoils or lilies, or other emblems beseeming on the back, as part of the useful paraphernalia of the glove. Time and the damps of the tomb, which have destroyed the gloves have left the golden ornaments still entire.

Long before our time gloves were worn and held to be symbolic too. Xenophon speaks of the Persians as effeminates for clothing their head, their feet, and their hands of with thick gloves against the cold. Homer speaks of Laertes in his garden with gardener's gloves to keep him from the thorns; and another part, Verro the Roman, says that olives gathered by the naked hand are better than those plucked with gloves. The Chinese think differently about their tea. Athenous in his deipnosophists, speak of a glutton who went to table with his gloves on that he might eat his meat hotter and consequently so get a greater share; and Musonius, a philosopher who lived at the close of the first Christian century among other innectives against the corruption of the age, that poor age which is always so much more corrupt than its predecessors! Says "it is shameful that persons in perfect health should clothe their hands and feet with soft hairy covering." All of which collection of erudite love may be found in Lemaire's curiosities of literature. One of the greatest curiosity hunters of Jews knew the value of these hand coverings, that expression in the Psalms "over Edom will I cast out my shoe" is said in the version known to scholars as the Chaldee Paraphrase; to mean; "over Edom will I cast out my gloves." I will take possession. I will assert my right and challenge its denial; throwing the glove being an Eastern manner of taking possession, also in Ruth, when it says, Now this was the manner in former times in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing for to confirm in all things; a man plucked off his shoe, and gave it to his neighbour; and this was a testimony in israel." It was his glove that he plucked off; his glove which Boaz withdrew when he bought the land of Naomi's kinsman, and which he gave up as the symbol of taking possession. So Saul, after his victory over the Amalekites set up a hand as the token of his victory; and many Phonician monuments have an arm and a hand held up as a sign of supremacy and power. The custom of blessing gloves at the coronation of the kings frame is a remnant of this old Eastern habit, a glove indeed meaning to them investiture. When Conradin was deprived of his crown and his life by the usurper Mainfroy, he flung his glove among the crowd as he stood on the scaffold desiring some one to take it up and carry it to his relatives, who would revenge his death. A knight took it up and brought it to Peter, king of Aragon, who in virtue of this glove was afterwards crowned at Palermo. The feudal and old-time custom of delivering a glove in token of investiture is the same thing. In 1002 the bishops of Paderborn and Moncaro were put in possession of their sees by receiving a glove as the sign thereof. But the custom gradually became a mere fee to the landstewards or bailiffs on entering into possession of one's land, passing from this symbolic fee to a money payment called glove-money, which then become an ordinary fee to all servants, glove money for a pair of gloves presented or service-rendered this has been spoken of before. This manner of payment too is the archaic and original meaning of the white gloves given away at weddings; they were fees given to the bride's maids and bridesgroom's men for services rendered. The Belgic custom at weddings is odd, the priest asks the bridegroom for a ring and a pair of gloves; red gloves if they can be had; with three bits of silver money inside them. Puting the gloves into the bridegroom's right hand he joins his with the right hand of the bride and then dexterously loosing them, he leaves the gloves in the bride's grasp; as a symbol, doubtless, that she is taken possession of, bought and paid for, and conquered like any other vassal. We used to do strange things with gloves at weddings. In 1785, a certain surgeon and apothecary was married in the town of Wrexham and the eye-witness who tells the anecdote says; "I saw at the town of his own and neighbours houses, throughout the street where he lived, large boughs and parts of trees that had been cut down and fixed there filled with white paper, cut in the shape of women's gloves, and of white ribbons." Whether any special blessing on the feminine part of the population was expected to follow, remains untold. A pleasant custom, too was that of giving gloves full of money at weddings; one of the few obsolete which it would be an advantage to revive.

But gloves are also used as symbols of quarrel as well as of possession, and to throw down the gauntlet has always meant to challenge, to assume the right to defend, both in chivalrous times, and before and after. Even we have still the champion in our coronation, with his well-trained steed and the beautiful manor of scrivelsby held on the easy condition that he shall ride into Westminster Hall, the riding out again backing is afterwards was nothing but the giant Skrymir's glove, not quite so pleasant. Challenge the assembled universe to dispute the title of the then occupant of the throne, and fling down a gage on the floor, which in process of time one of the royal footmen perhaps, or perhaps a beadle, or one of the Household Brigade will pick up and return to the special Dymoke performing who does not know that beautiful story of Bernard Gilpin, when he went into the Church of the Quarrelsome, and saw the gloves hung up as a general challenge to all comers who would care to take an ill-conditioned fellow's insult on their shoulders! The sexton would not for the life of him touch the gloves: but Bernard Gilpin, taking a long pole lifted them off their hook and took both them and the quarrel on himself, drawing them forth during the sermon, and rating the parish soundly for harbouring such evil thoughts, and suffering such unchristian practices to abound. Yet it was a very common thing in chivalrous times to hang up the gauntlet in the Church; when woe to him who touched it or took it down. Nothing less than a quarrel a *outrance* for a cause as silly as the mode of defending it was barbarous. The last challenge by means of a glove was in Queen Elizabeth's time, in the years 1571, on the occasion of a dispute concerning same lands in Kent: when a trial by single combat was demanded, the disputants meeting in Court, where one drew his glove and threw it down, and the other picked it up with the point of his sword, for the honour of humanity and common sense the stupid fools were not let to fight; and the rightful ownership of the Kentish lands was settled some other way.

Sometimes a glove was used as the symbol of protection. Not of quarrel and insult; and even to this day it is hung out in some towns during fair-times, in remembrance of the time when it was a sign that all who gathered there were safe from those annoying things called duns, and used to under no apprehension of sudden seizure by living shoulder knots more startling than pleasing. Hoisting the glove is still practised at Exeter during the Lammas fair, it is a glove of immense size, which is stuffed and carried through the City, hoisted on the top of a long pole all beflowered and beribboned attended with music, the beadles, and the nobility, then hang it out of a window of the Guildhall as a sign that the fair has begun and when it is taken in the fair is ended. At the free mart of Portsmouth, also a glove was hung out of the window during fair time and while it hung no one was arrested. So at Macclesfield in Cheshire, at New Port, Isle of Wight during market time; and at Liverpool on the fair-days of the 25th of July and 2nd of November. At Barnstaple, too, a large glove decked with dahlias is hung out from the window of the Quay Hall the oldest building of the city, and while it hangs the fair is going on, and when it is withdrawn the fair is at an end; and at Chester, so famous for its gloves they do the same thing. The glove in all these instances, meaning the symbol of protection. Was it protecting or possession that the Romans symbolised by their standard of the winged hand of power, and which did the Kings of Ulster mean by their device of the hand upon their shields and banners? What is the real meaning of the baronet's bloody hand? What of the red hand of the North American Indians which they regard so superstitiously? A symbol yet more superstitiously regarded in Mexico where the red hand, daubed on the monuments of Yucatan and Guatemala is believed to have all sorts of hidden regard. In Lycia too on the tombs, there an open hand is a frequent emblem; and the Turks and Moors regard it as a preservative against the evil eye, provided it be open enough.

To wear a glove in one's hat or cap meant one of these things, said the old writers: as a favour of a mistress, the memorial of a friend, and as a mark to be challenged by an enemy. As a favour of a mistress it was always a popular donation. When Queen Isabella, of Castile, died, many were her dropped glove to the earl of Cumberland who picked up, that benighted individual, set it round with diamounds and stuck it in his hat as the greatest and highest, and richest, and royalest favour man could show, and Shakespeare and the other dramatists of his date speak of gloves worn in the cap as ordinary evidence of a lady favour and a knight's deserving. In Troilus and Crossida, Troilus gives the lady a sleeve, and she gives him a glove, and Helen is made to swear by Venus' glove which we should not in our days think quite sufficiently true to the local colour of Olimpus besides many other passages where gloves are spoken of as favours as well as for an oath by gloves occurring as often as by Jove, or by George, in modern months.—

Little Pigmens wears his mistress glove
Her ring and feather (favours of her love)
Who could but fancy this the little dwarf
Grace out himself with her embroidered scarf?
Tis strange, yet true, her glove, ring, scarfs and fan,
Makes a young lover when worn by man.

This was an epigram written in the House of Correction by one T. H., and it is to be hoped that the unhappy little Pigmens, whoever he was, did not lose his appetite when he read it. A much more beautiful conceit is that of Wyatt, in that exquisite little bit of his called:—

To His Louse from whom he had her gloves.

What needes these threatning wordes and warted wind?
Al this cannot make me restore my pray.
To robbe your good, yuis is not my mynde;
Nor causeless sour fair hands did I disdey,
Let cause be judge be judge or els whom next we finde,
So may both know

and officers comprising its tribunals. The "penal law," first put in force in the month of June, declares, by its first clause, that all acts tending to weaken the National Government, to check the progress of the revolutionary movement, and generally all acts injurious to the national cause are to be considered State crimes.

The second clause sets forth the various punishments to be inflicted for State crimes. They are as follows:—1. Death; 2. Public disgrace, to be notified through the journals; 3. Banishment from home or from the country generally for a longer or shorter period. In cases meriting, by the terms of the law, capital punishment if the punishment cannot be inflicted the offender is to be outlawed.

"It is adopted as a principle" (says clause 3) "that every citizen has a right to accuse and denounce another. This rule, however, admits of exceptions. Thus the Commissioners of the Government, military as well as civil, the chiefs of Palatinates, and the officials employed at Warsaw can only be brought before a tribunal by order of the National Government. District officials can be brought to trial on the accusation of the Government Commissioner on the spot. It is for the tribunal to decide whether the trial be proceed d with or not. 'Every person accused enjoys, the right of defending himself."

The fourth clause enacts that all sentences be announced in the public prints.

As to the organization and functions of the tribunals, the National Government directs:—

"1. That revolutionary tribunals be established in every district and in the city of Warsaw.

"2. The jurisdiction of the district revolutionary tribunals to extend only to those districts in which they were established. The revolutionary tribunals of Warsaw has jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of the town and suburbs without exception.

"3. The revolutionary tribunals have no authority over officers and soldiers on active service for whom separate courts-martial exist.

"4. Each revolutionary tribunal to be composed of a president and two members. Judgment to be taken according to the decision of the majority.

"5. On the presentation of the Government Commissioners, the National Government will appoint to every district tribunal a president and two members, to be confirmed on being sworn. The appointment of the members of revolutionary tribunals to depend exclusively on the National Government.

"6. A procurator will be appointed to each tribunal by the National Government. In Warsaw the National Government will select a procurator from two candidates to presented by the 'Insurrectional Organization' of the city. The procurator is the public accuser, and it will be his duty to see that the law and its sentences are strictly executed. The revolutionary tribunals will pass sentence according to the provisions of the penal law as confirmed by the National Government."

A "complementary law" just published directs that the punishments ordered by the penal law already in force be only inflicted after the fullest inquiry, and in virtue of a sentence issued by the proper tribunal.

Besides the punishments named in clause 2 of the penal law, the revolutionary tribunals have the power of inflicting other punishments to be indicated by special decrees.

The punishments named in clause 2 of the penal law may be inflicted on the author of an unjust and calumnious accusation which may have brought pain upon the accused or have subjected him to judicial proceedings.

The discovery and denunciation of crime are, above all, the duty of the political and administrative authorities.

Every denunciation must be submitted, in the first instance, to the commissioner of the Government, who is authorized, even without instituting an inquiry, to declare it unfounded and leave it without action.

The defence to which every person accused has a right may either be written or spoken. A defence by word of mouth is allowed whenever the accused can be summoned to appear in person without exposing the members of the tribunal to danger. It is for the procurator to decide, subject to the approval of the tribunal, what sort of defence is to be permitted.

The decisions of each tribunal are final. The judges must pronounce as to the sufficiency of evidence against persons accused, "according to their conscience and moral convictions." In case the guilt of a person accused cannot be established, a sort of Irish verdict is permitted, and he may be warned "to avoid in future even the shadow of crime."

Within 24 hours of the passing of the sentence the tribunal communicates it to the procurator, who must order its execution immediately.

In addition to the revolutionary tribunals in the palatinates, three supreme courts have been appointed—one for the "Crown" (*i.e.*, for Poland proper), one for Lithuania, and one for "Ruthenia" (*i.e.*, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine). Each of the higher courts is composed of a president and four judges, with a procurator attached; president, judges, and procurator of to named directly by the National Government. Members of these courts are irremovable, except that the Court itself may at once remove one of its members and, and in that case must replace him forthwith. All subsequent vacancies in the court to be filled up in the same manner by the Court itself.

The supreme courts, after a preliminary and qualified decision of the National Government, have authority to judge—1. The members of the National Government: 2. The members of the committees in Lithuania and Ruthenia: 3. The Staye Secretaries: 4. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary: 5. The Government Commissioners, military and civil: 6. The civil chiefs of the palatinates and of the city of Warsaw: 7. The directors of the committees: 8. The judges and procurators of the supreme court, and of the revolutionary tribunals.

The supreme courts decide on the simple majority of votes. Their sentences are final and without appeal.

The revolutionary tribunals perform their duties in the chief towns of their particular palatinates. Nevertheless, within the sphere of its authority, a tribunal may move from place to place, and go to the very scene of the occurrence to be investigated, in order to institute an inquiry on the spot.

It appears that the National Government has also adopted a law for the press, which, in a spirit of delicate flattery, it has imitated from France. The editors of the Polish national journals published at Warsaw, if they mistake the policy of the National Government, or in any way forget themselves, receive a "warning," and after two warnings their newspapers may be suppressed. Thus not long since, the *Prosvda* (Thruth) having stated, as if in just Polish indignation of its name, that the insurrection, unless aided, from abroad, must ultimately fail, was warned so severely that it soon afterwards died.

The system of press warnings, by the way, is not the only modern French idea which, on various pretexts, has been introduced or attempted to be introduced into Poland; indeed, almost every great injustice that has been recently committed in that unhappy country has found defenders to argue that, after all, the same thing has been done and may be done again in Imperial France. The Marquis Wielopolski is known to entertain a great admiration for Napoleon III.—not perhaps for his system, but for the manner in which he has maintained it. Nothing is more probable than that when the Marquis determined to execute the conscription by designation he was thinking of the French Emperor and of what that Sovereign would do under similar circumstances; at all events, those of the Marquis Wielopolski's former friends who still seek on occasions to justify or explain away the one crime of his political life do so by asking whether, after all, a measure of forced recruitment was worse than to have taken away those subjected to it from their homes for a few years, can be compared for cruelty to the wholesale system of "deportations" to Lambessa and Cayenne put in force by the third Napoleon after the *coup d'etat*. The Russian Pogodin, proposing to "annihilate the Polish element" in the Russo-Polish provinces, openly avows that he takes the Emperor of the French as his model; and as the latter gives the Italian proprietors of Nice the privilege of leaving their birthplace if they do not like the French Government established there, so the former wishes that the Polish proprietors of Ruthenia should be told to consider themselves. Russians and stop or semain Poles and go away to the Kindom.

To address these arguments, however, to the Poles is to jest with them in a very unbecoming manner. They hope for a French intervention, and cannot be expected to examine to closely the life of the Sovereign who, sooner or later, is sure or render them assistance of some kind. That the National Government, which may now be said to represent Poland, is no friend to an arbitrary irresponsible system of rule is sufficiently shown by the fact that in the midst of all its difficulties it proclaims a regular legal system, and subjects even its own members to the authority of a tribunal whose judges are irremovable.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE AURORA.

(Times, August 16.)

SINCE 1840-1, when the screw may be considered to have been definitely adopted in this country for both the Royal and mercantile navies, there has been no incident connected with its subsequent history which has created so great a degree of interest in the minds of scientific men and the officers of both services as the introduction of the double, or "twin" screw principle, each screw worked by independent engine power. The reason of this is sufficiently obvious to the initiated, although perhaps not to the general public. The fact is, we are enormously increasing the tonnage of our ships and their engine power, and, as a natural sequence to this course, the draught of water of these large vessels has to be increased in proportion to their tonnage, in order to fully develope their screw's power, for, as the engine power is increased so also increases the diameter of the screw and so also must increase in the same ratio the ship's draught of water. The natural result of this general increase in size and driving power is that the deep-loaded merchant single-screw steamer can only move in certain directions in narrow and tortuous rivers, and consequently incurs a considerable degree of extra expense under such circumstances, exclusive of loss of time, which in the present day is acknowledged to be of more real value than money itself. Our Warrior and Black Prince are, and our Minotaur and Northumberland will be, from their great draught of water and the great space they require to turn in, perfectly useless to attack such fortresses as Cronstadt New York, or even Cherbourg; or to run into such a place as Spithead, passing the proposed marine forts on the Noman and Horse, and tackle a ship or two inside the forts. The use of a single screw is, in fact, attended with so many dangers and difficulties, which may possibly be avoided by the use of two screws, both in the Royal and mercantile marine, that it can be no matter of wonder that the subject should have acquired a degree of importance second only to the universal adoption of the screw itself in preference to the paddle. The practical introdution of the "twin" screw principle in this country is owing to the enterprise of Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, shipbuilders and engineers, of Limehouse, who, in November last, tried their first vessel fitted in this way on the Thames, the Flora, of 400 tons and 120-horse power of engines (collectively), followed afterwards by two other vessels, the Hebe and Kate, of about the same dimensions and power, the trials of which were carried out under the supervision of Admiralty officials, and were fully reported on each occasion in *The Times*. The success of the trials were in each instance most unequivocal and satisfactory, and in yesterday's trial of the Aurora while the value of the twin screw principle was again demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner possible, it was also on this occasion developed more fully than in either of the previous trials. The double screw was adopted by the Admiralty some years since in the construction of the iron-cased floating batteries, but they were driven in those vessels by collective, not independent engine power; consequently the adoption of the principle in their case only enabled the Admiralty to construct vessels that float at a moderately light draught of water, and carry an immnse (for their tonnage) weight of armour and armament, in addition to the weight of their engines, but it gave the vessels no increased powers of turning, or manœuvring rapidly under steam in any circumscribed space, which they would have possessed had their screws been driven by independent engines, as were the Aurora's in yesterday's trial. It is these increased facilities which the double independent screws offer to ships of war for manœuvring rapidly, whether engaged with an enemy afloat or with a shore battery, that has brought the subject so prominently before the notice of the Admiralty and the general public, and to these military purposes our report of yesterday's trial more especially refers.

The Aurora is an iron vessel, 165ft, in length, with a beam of 23ft., a depth of 13ft. 6in., an area of midship secton of 150 square feet, and a displacement of 400 tons. Her engines have a collective nominal power of 120 horse, and drive two three-bladed screws, each independently of the other, 7ft. in diameter, and with a pitch of 14ft. 6in. The cylinders have a diameter of 26in and a 21 in stroke. The Aurora is a smart-looking vessel with much finer lines forward and aft than were possessed by either of her predecessors. She carries two short masts, rigged for fore and aft canvas, and altogether, although "light as a bladder on the water, has the appearance of a thorough steam "clipper." Her draught of water at starting yesterday was 7ft. 3inaft and5ft. 3in forward.

A large party of gentlemen left town yesterday morning by the 10 52 train from Fenchurch-street for Tilbury station pier, alongside which the Aurora lay with her steam up. Immediately on the party embarking the screws were set to work in opposite directions, and the vessel slewed round with her head down river and started on her trial at 12 20 p.m., under the charge of Mr. Leigh, Trinity pilot, the wind being strong at S. W., and the tide half ebb. In running past the measured mile, in the Lowere Hope, with the engines not up in their number of revolutions she was timed and found to go over the ground in 4 min. 8 sec., giving the vessel a speed of 14·516 knots. At 1 30 p.m. the Aurora was approaching the Nore Light vessel the engines averaging 120 revolutions with 27lb. of steam and a vacuum of 25in., and every part working with the greatest possible smoothness. At 1 37 the Nore was passed, the distance from Tilbury, 29 natuical miles having been done in 1 hour and 17 minutes, an almost unparalleled rate of speed, considering the vessel's horse-power of engine and hull displacement. From the Nore to the Mouse Light the vessel continued her course, the wind still fresh from the same quarter, and the movement of the water which necessarily accompanied it giving the vessel, from her light draught and hold upon the water, sufficient "roll" to detract from the efficient acting of her only just submerged screws. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, she ran past the "mile" on the Maplin Sands in 4 minutes 10 seconds, giving a speed of 14·400 knots, it being now about slack water, and the tide of little moment either way, and accomplished the distance to the Mouse Light at 2h. 5m, 22s., having been 28 minutes and 23 seconds from the Nore—eight nautical miles. During the latter part of the run down a small jib had been set to steady the vessel, but no other help was given by the vessel's canvas to her engines in attaining this somewhat extraordinary rate of speed. From the Mouse the Aurora was run out between the Maplin and the Barrow as far as the Swin Light, passing the James Dixon, a fine screw collier under sail and full steam, with her head in the same direction as the Aurora's on the way. On reaching the Swin the vessel's head was brought round and laid homeward, it having been decided not to lengthen the trial by making circles, &c., owing to the high state of the wind, the light condition of the vessel, and the very satisfactory manner in which she had already turned both to port and starboard in answer to her rudder or screws, proving that she possessed the same facilities in that respect as were possessed by the Flora, Hebe and Kate,—a facility of manœuvring, in fact, which must necessarily be possessed by every vessel built for and fitted with double screws, each worked by independent engines. Southend was passed at 4h. 15m., and about two miles a head was seen the Sea Swallow, one of the fastest paddle steamers on the Thames plying between London, Southend, and Sheerness, and a hot chase naturally ensued, the Aurora eventually passing the clipper at 4h. 40m. in the midst of a heavy squall of wind and rain and and subsequently during the run up to Blackwall passing every thing under steam she came across. Gravesend was passed at 5h. at 15m. the engines making on the average at the time 127 revolutions, and Blackwall pier, the closing point of the Aurora's day's work being reached in an hour and seven minutes, the distance being 20 miles. At Blackwall the numerous visitors, on board disembarked and returned to town by rail.

Among the visitors on board were Vice-Admiral Sir George Sartorious, Captain Symends, R. N. (a strong advocate with the Admiralty for the adoption of the double screw principle in the Royal Navy for some time past), Captain Cuenskaw, the owner of the Aurora, destining her for the China trade; Mr. Russel, C. E. Mr. Allen, jun., of the *United Service Gazette*; and other gentlemen, whose names are well known in the naval, scientific, and literary world.

The principle of the adoption double screws to ships of war has been so far acknowleged in its importance by the Admiralty that their lordships have given Messrs. Dudgeon an order to construct a small vessel which shall combine in their most efficient form the double-screw principle which they have so spiritedly and successfully brought into public notice.

HABITS OF THE MOLE.

"RECREATIVE SCIENCE" for this month contains a short but entertaining account of the captivity and death of a mole. Professor Owen, at the British Association the year before last, showed, in an admirable paper on the anatomy of that animal, how much was yet to be learnt of the structures of our idigenous animals, and these "Notes on the Mole," by the Rev. J. G. Wood, in Messers. Groombridge's entertaining magazine, show how well worthy, too, of accurate study by the naturalist our native animals are. Some young friends captured a mole, and brought it to that naturalist, secured in a large box. It ran about with great agility, thrusting its long and flexible snout to every crevice. A little earth was placed in the box, when the mole pushed its way though the loose soil, entering and re-entering the heap, and in a few moments scattering the earth tolerably evenly over the box, every now and then twitching with a quick convulsive shaking the loose earth from its fur. At one moment the mole was grubbing away, hardly to be distinguished from the surrounding soil, completely covered with dust; the next instant the moving dust-heap had vanished, and in its place was a soft velvety coat. The operation was unremitting in its attempts to get through the box, but the wood was too tough for it to make any impression, and after satisfying itself it could not get through a deal board, it took to attempts to scramble over the sides, ever slipping sideways, and coming on its forefeet. The rapid mobility of its snout was astonishing, but its senses of sight and smell seem to be practically obsolete, for a worm placed in its track within the tenth of an inch of its nose was not detected, although no sooner did its nose of foot touch one, than a moment it flung itself upon its prey and shook the worm backwards and forwards until it was snatched in about equal ons end or other into its mouth, when it devoured it greedily, the crunching sound of its teeth begin audible two yards away. Worms it ate as fast as supplied—devouring fourteen in thirteen minutes, after which it was supplied with a second batch of ten. It was then tired with millipedes, but invartably rejected them. Having heard from popular report that a twelve hours' fast would kill a mole, Mr. Wood determined to give his captive a good supper at eight and an early breakfast the next morning at five or six. So he dug preserving by a large handful of worms and put them in the box. As the mole went backwards and forwards it happened to touch one of the worms and immediately flew at it, and while trying to get it into his mouth the mole came upon the mass of worms and flung itself upon them in a paroxysm of excitement, pulling them about, sovereyed with the treasure to settle on any individual in particular. At last, it caught one of them and began crunching, the rest making their escape in all directions and burrowing into the loose mould. Thinking the animal had now a good supply, two dozen worms had been put into the box. Mr. Wood shut it up with an easy conscience; but it happened, the following morning, that the rain fell in a perfect torrent, and, hoping for some remission, he waited until nine o'clock before he opened the box. Twelve hours had just elapsed since the mole had received its supply, and as it had taken probably another hour in hunting about the box before it had devoured them all, not more than eleven hours had probably elapsed sides the last worm was consumed. But the mole was dead. "I forgot," Mr. Wood says, "to weigh the worms which he devoured, but as they would have filled my two hands held cupwise, I may infer that they weighed very little less than the animal who ate them." The extreme voracity and restless movements of the little creature here recorded, show its value to the agriculturist "as a subsoil drainer who works without wages," and its great usefulness in keeping the prolific race of worms—themselves useful in their way as forming, in the main, the fertile soil itself.—*London Review.*

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, in Godowns, in Marine Street.

9 Cases containing Looking Glasses of the following sizes:—
80 by 50 inches, 75 by 48, 70 by 45, 65 by 40, 60 by 35, 55 by 31, 48 by 30, 36 by 24, and 40 by 20.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,
500 Pieces Gray Shirtings.
400 " " Longcloth.
300 " " T. Cloth.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop in Modow Street, Fort, the Stock in Trade and Shop Furniture, of Mr. DORABJEE COOVERJEE MAJOO, Milliner, closing his business, viz. consisting of Coloured Muslins, Muslin Chints Mourning Dresses, Petticoats, Gentlemen's Coats, Bonnet Fronts, Fringes, Silk Cotton and Net, Broad and Narrow Laces, Neck Ties of various kinds, Cloaks and Frock, Glaces, Velvet Silk Mantillas Silk and Cotton Socks and Stockings, Kid Gloves, Hats, Bonnets and Caps, Carpet Foot Stools, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Silk and Cotton Buttons, Woolen Pokas, Gold Rings, Eye Glasses, Studs, Tooth Picks, Pencils, Thimbles, Double and Single Glass Silver Cases, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Monday, the 12th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN CONNON, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, and Drawing Room, Easy, Pridieu, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a fifteen day ormulo Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Choval Glass, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A nearly new Hansom, a light Broughham with pole and shaft, suited either for one or two horses.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 9th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 214 Dozen of Sherry, 100 Dozen of Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints, 5 Cases of Axlos, 1 Case of Japan Roans, 41 Packages of Hardware, 1 Case Cutlery, 1 Case Samples of French Articles, 20 Dozen of Porter in Quarts, 10 Bolts of Canvas, 15 Pieces of Scarlet Union Cloth, 5 Cases of Gentian Cloth, 5 Cases Drab Cloth, 5 Cases of Crimson Cloth, 5 Cases of Black Cloth, 1 Cask of Assorted Screws, 17 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 18 Bales of Domestic Cloth.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Sadlery ex *Edith Byrne* 8rd *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirchees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Lemon Squashes riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Byass, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets an l Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted me to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th October 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, *aquantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Turkey Red Yarn, No. 40, &c., &c.*

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS SHEETS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Godown No. 6 of the Honble Shaw Sakerchund Nagerdas in Wittulwaddy, 500 cwts. of Brass Sheets on account and risk of Gungaram Hurruckchund, and by order of Shaw Mungalchund Sakerchund.

TERMS CASH.

ALSO, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Godown No. 293 on the Mamadavie Road, near the Karacovea, a large quantity of Bengal Gunny Bags, &c., on account of and risk of Shaw Vullubram Atmaram and by order of Vundrsvundass Jumnadass, the same consists of large and small Cooking Pots, Water Pots, Frying Pans, Cullenders, Lottas, Cups and Saucers, Trays, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., IN No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On SATURDAY, the 24th and on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Rassa Nagjee Khimjee, and by order of Shamjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Single and Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs Table Lamps, Ormond or Size Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson, Cane and Side Saddles, Hydraulic Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

Also, on the 26th instant, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Chefloniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horse, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 21st instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 4 P. M. on the Premises a Cudjan Hut situated in Bhoosary Moolla or Balloo Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, near the Green Market, standing on Fazundary Ground, about 65 feet long and 10½ feet Broad, the property of the late Meeya Syed Cassum bin Tydoobhoy Mahomedan deceased.

Condition of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1863.

Business Announcements.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

RUSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVALS.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of the Public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Kar-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Hard Bright, Fancy Cases, Seal and the guinea Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. Do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Masons do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended—European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £55	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"	
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	"	
On demand	1s.	11½d.	"	
On Scotland and Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	"	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HENCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,536 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 3 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	
On demand	1s.	11½d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government